

### Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- ~~Power is fed to the power supply 86, which is shown in Fig. 5.~~ The air treatment unit 10 operates at a substantially constant voltage. ~~The power supply 86 provides power~~ Power is supplied to the fan 28, the negative ion generator 32 and a ballast 88 (connected to the fluorescent bulb 90) via conventional wiring, which has been omitted for clarity. Power is also supplied to a power supply 86, shown in Fig. 5, which supplies power to the negative ion generator 32.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 22, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Photocatalytic oxidation may be combined with ozonation such that light from the same light source produces ozone as well as the peroxide radicals and super-oxide ions. Photocatalytic methods and apparatus are disclosed in U.S. Patent Application No. [ ] 09/614,648, which was filed on July 12, 2000 under the title "Air Treatment Apparatus" and names Ronald G. Fink as the inventor, and which is incorporated herein by reference.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- As can be seen from Fig. 5 and 6, the inner surface 51 is shaped and positioned such that it is directly opposite the lighting surface 92 of the bulb 90 over substantially its entire length and over more than half of its circumference. Specifically, the inner surface 51 is positioned such that it is opposite a first circumferential portion 97a of approximately 210°, with an adjoining second portion 97b being defined as the remaining approximately 150°. Ultraviolet light emitted in straight rays (i.e., radially) from the first portion 97a is directed toward the inner surface 51, and the portion thereof that reaches the inner surface 51 causes the target material to produce peroxide radicals and super-oxide ions. Ultraviolet light emitted through the second portion 97b normally does not impinge upon the inner surface 51 (and thus does not impinge upon the target

material), and therefore this portion of light may generate only ozone but not the peroxide radicals and super-oxide ions.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 16, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--It can be seen that varying the proportion of ultraviolet light that strikes the target material relative to the portion that does not strike the target material allows regulation of the production of ozone. For example, referring to the implementation of the inner tray 50 with the coil 95 as shown in Figs. 7A, 7B and 7C, the target material can be provided on the surface of the coil 95, in which case the target material is closer to the ultraviolet light source (i.e., the bulb 90), more target material is impinged upon by the ultraviolet light, and, correspondingly, less volumetric flow of oxygen is impinged upon by the UV light, and more peroxide radicals and super-oxide ions are produced. Ultraviolet light passing through the spaces between rings of the coil 95 and not striking the target material still produces only ozone.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 22, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Although the coil 95 as shown in Figs. 7A, 7B and 7C ~~has~~ is comprised of about 10 turns or rings that would encircle the bulb 90, the spacing between the rings can be reduced by adding more turns or rings and thus increasing target material surface area that is impinged upon by the ultraviolet light to produce more peroxide radicals and super-oxide ions. Correspondingly, increased spacing, i.e., fewer rings, would produce fewer peroxide radicals and super-oxide ions.--